CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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J. J. Mathews, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (14 lines or less, this about type) for the first three insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of Public Sales charged $1 per quarter, (before) and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, to all advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered to be published every postponement inserted at every other week, or bi-weekly, to be charged as each every insertion.

AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Cochran, Statesburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Hattle, Mill Green, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Friday,	5	18 58	
22 Saturday,	5	18 58	For July, 1838.
23 Sunday,	5	18 57	h. m. s.
24 Monday,	5	18 56	Full 7 2 3 morn.
25 Tuesday,	5	18 56	Last 14 2 4 morn.
26 Wednesday	5	18 55	New 21 7 5 morn.
27 Thursday,	5	18 54	First 29 13 29 aftn.

NOTICE.

THE annual examination of the Students of Davidson College will commence on Tuesday the 21st instant. The inauguration of the Professors will take place on Thursday the 2d August, and it is expected that they will deliver addresses on the occasion. It is also expected that Professor Thornwell, of Columbia College, S. C., will deliver an address before the two Literary Societies of the Institution on the same day. The vacation will not be dissolved until Thursday.—It is desirable that there should be a full meeting of the Board of Trustees during the occasion.

CHARLES W. HARRIS, & B. T.

July 16, 1838. 2w

Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry.

THE subscriber having procured the above valuable Tree for the culture of Silk and having more than he will have immediate use for, offers them for sale to the public. All who wish to engage in the culture of this most valuable article, would do well to make immediate application. As it is likely there will not be a sufficiency to supply the demand, as the quantity to be disposed of is not known, the first application will be first supplied.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, July 18, 1838. 402tf

N. B. Persons wishing to see the tree can do so by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, July 19, 1838.

THE Officers and Musicians attached to the 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, will parade at Caldwell's old 8-12 (Capt. Query's Muster ground) Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday 31st inst. and August 1st, equip according to law, for drilling in the manual exercise and field manœuvring, to parade at 10 o'clock, A. M. On Thursday 2d of August, at the same place, a Regimental Court Martial, composed of the officers of said Regiment, will be held to hear and determine all such matters and things as may be brought forward, of which said Court may properly have cognizance. As most important to the Regiment will be transacted, punctual attendance is required.

By order of the Col. Comd't.

W. F. ALEXANDER, Adj't.

Officers commanding companies are requested to make an exact annual return of the condition of their respective companies, viz: the number of men enrolled upon their list, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.

R. M. COCHRAN, Col. Comdt.

McDUFF

WILL be in Charlotte 3 days in each week, viz: On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's, and the balance of his time at People's Store, until the fall season commences, which will be the first of September.

For further particulars, enquire at the Mansion House.

July 11, 1838. WM. P. JOHNSON. 400tf

Offers Wanted!

WILLIAMS & ROYD inform their friends (and others too) that they have just received from New York another supply of

MEDICINES,

and expect more in a few days. They intend to sell at a small profit, and request all who need Medicine to give them a trial. They tender their thanks to those who have encouraged them. They will receive in a short time another supply of the

HATCHLESS SANATIVE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 403tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The Subscription List is about EIGHT HUNDRED, and as the increase, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly sell it to any other enemies. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.

June 23, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE received a full supply of fresh Medicines, Drugs, Paints, &c. embracing every article which will be called for in my line. The following are a few of the articles, names of which have never been offered here before;

Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague, Dentist's Preparation, Indian Panacea, Irish Moss, Jaynes's Indian Expt. Leidy's Blood &c. Sarsaparilla, Judkin's Ointment, Piperine, Marshall's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, do. Worm Syrup, Leidy's Blood Pills, Carmine, Saratoga Powders, Isinglass, Beidler's do. Citrated Kali, Soda &c. Aromatic Salts, Dunn's Appt. Chamomile Pills, Carpenter's Ext. Sarsaparilla, do. Pink Root, Ext. Iceland Moss, Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, Nursing Bottles, Chloride of Soda, Tooth Brushes, very fine, Toilet Soap. Toilet Powders, Thermometers, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.,

making a more complete assortment than is usually found in this back country. I am determined to sell for less money than any other person in this vicinity. Examine and you will find my prices in accordance with the above.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 405tf

To Coach-Makers.

TWO or THREE Journeymen Coach-Makers would find employment here, if application be made soon. One body maker is wanted. None others but those of sober habits need apply.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, July 4, 1838. 1m0

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly, for the erection of a New County out of a part of Mecklenburg and Anson Counties.

July 10, 1838. 1m9

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine BACON and some LARD, for sale by TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

June 13, 1838. 402tf

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County are requested to give their punctual attendance at each and every muster ground on muster days, and bring with them North Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages due, as there are many that stand unpaid. I will be present or some deputy to receive the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in payment the *Cash* must come.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

June 20, 1838. 403tf

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES

No. 27, N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

THE only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which he can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

June 1, 1838. 400tf

Patent Steam FEATHER RENOVATOR FOR Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have one in operation in Charlotte, where any one in the town or its vicinity can have their beds renovated. The people in the country are informed that they intend to visit every neighborhood in a short time, so that all may have an opportunity of testing its utility. For further particulars see handbills.

A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.

May 17, 1838. 98tf

ANOTHER EXPOSITION! MORE LIGHT.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer gives the following proceedings in the House of Representatives:

"In the Debate which took place in the House on the 18th, on the subject of appointing what Mr. Crocket, on that occasion, termed a white washing Committee, for Mr. Blair, among other things, Mr. Bond said, he had just ascertained that one of the Clerks of the Treasury Department, instead of being at his desk in that department, had been employed during the whole of this session of Congress, now nearly seven months, as a reporter for the Globe. At this moment he said, he was so employed.

"Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, enquired the name of the Clerk.

"Mr. Bond gave the name, adding that he was employed to report the proceedings of the Senate for the official newspaper, the Globe. He said it was no excuse that this clerk had employed a substitute. Such a practice was expressly condemned by the retrenchment and reforming party, who told the country, that to allow this, recognized in an incumbent, 'such a sort of property in the office, as to enable him to farm out its duties, and to receive a part of its revenues for doing nothing.' And yet, he said, in order to aid an unprincipled partizan paper, the government took one of its clerks, and placed him in the service of its official organ. It was well understood that this clerk was to resume his office again, when the session of Congress was over. He did not think the people were prepared to approve this kind of reform. Mr. Bond said he would add this to other facts which he had submitted to the country, and he called upon the friends of the administration to deny or explain, if they could."

A Characteristic Trick.—Mr. Crockett of Tennessee, (the son of David Crockett) in his recent speech upon the memorial of Mr. Blair, the Editor of the Globe, stated that when the President's message to Congress was first issued, he was compelled by circumstances to order two or three hundred copies from the Globe office, to send to his constituents. They were sent to him under an envelope, ready for direction—and he sent away all but two or three of them before he opened one of them—and, Sir, said Mr. Crockett, "what do you imagine my astonishment was when I discovered a copy of the Globe smuggled in it! Thus you see, sir, by a gross fraud upon the government and a base imposition upon me, I was made to frank to my constituents, for aught I know, some two or three hundred prospectuses for the Extra Globe! I spoke of it to several gentlemen, who informed me that the same trick had been played of upon them. Now, sir, (said Mr. Crocket) can any man believe that a wretch who is capable of such smuggling, fraud and treachery as this, in small matters, would not be capable of any crime, no matter how infamous, if he thought he could escape detection and punishment?"

A Queen by proxy.—The following is an extract from a London letter in the United States Gazette. We have no doubt that the fair Philadelphian, with a little practice, would *look* the Queen to perfection—and that is about all Queens have to do.

Speaking of the Queen, it appears that Mr. Sully has his sixth and last sitting. It does not appear—what, however, is notorious here—that the daughter of that accomplished artist has very lately had the chance of an interview with her Majesty. The fact is that Mr. S. wished her to sit one day with the royal garb on—to save the Queen the trouble—and he asked consent, which was given. When things were in this position, the Queen sent to know if Miss S. *would like to see her*, and came in. The scene that ensued may be imagined. Bear in mind the young American lady is in the Queen's dress and seat. The latter looked up at her in the "most amusing funny" way, according to all accounts, and behaved altogether to a charm, as of course did our fair country woman, as well, though possibly a little taken by surprise. Victoria is a good hearted girl, past all doubt, and she rather likes the Americans, I think.

Important to owners of Cattle.—There is not a farmer we presume, but experiences an annual loss of his cattle by vermin. Tobacco is mostly used in such cases, but with manifest injury to the animal. We were informed by an old and respectable gentleman of Buncombe, that he had tried many remedies, but has never found but one which was infallible in its cure. Take (says he) a mop and dip it in buttermilk and rub the infected parts of the animal, and it will effect an immediate cure. One rubbing with this, will remove the vermin entirely, unattended with the sickness which tobacco occasions. This is a simple remedy for a disease so common with cattle, and worthy the attention of all farmers.—*Rutherford. Gaz.*

The better a man is himself, the less will he be inclined to suspect others of bad design.—*Cicero.*

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

To Henry Clay, Esq.—Letter III.

Sir—It may be necessary to guard against misconstruction, that I should beg you not to understand any thing that I am about to say, as intended to shoot anew the question of the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States. I have said, it is true, that my own convictions on this point, and my opinion of the mischievous political tendencies of such an institution, have been confirmed by time and experience. In the remarks I am about to make, you will perhaps discover how this has been brought about. But it is right, I should assure you, that they are not offered with any thought of shaking your established faith on that point. I frankly accept your account of your change of opinion, between 1811 and 1816. It is manly and candid. "You found the power in the necessities of war." Be it so. How far those necessities were the result of gratuitous blunders, and whether a Bank could have given efficiency to the management of an Armstrong, and the arms of a Hull, a Dearborn, a Wilkinson, or a Hampton, is out now to be discussed. We might differ on these points, and I am not in a humor to discuss any but those on which we may probably agree.

But I beg you, sir, to observe, that among the various elements, which by their conflicting energies, have, during the last five years, shaken this continent, as with an earthquake, none has exhibited such portentous force as the money power. That the wise and able founders of our institutions should have designed to leave it to the chapter of accidents to decide in what form this power should be moulded, and in what manner it should act, is hardly credible.—That they did not intend so to leave it, is to my mind quite certain. They provided for the case, with characteristic simplicity and good sense. They required the establishment of a Treasury, with which the President should have nothing to do, except in virtue of appropriations made by law. I am at a loss to conceive any more emphatic terms in which the care of the public money could have been committed exclusively to Congress. The President, (who alone could dispute it with them,) is expressly forbidden to touch a dollar without an authority, which Congress alone could give. What could be more decisive?

May we not then be permitted to doubt whether the first Congress carried out in good faith, this provision of the Constitution, when in the act constituting the Treasury department, they place the head of that department under the control of the Executive; and when, in disregard of that interpretation of the Constitution by which its authors recommended it to the acceptance of the States, they take this most critical occasion to enter a legislative disclaimer of any right on the part of the Senate, to be consulted about the removal of that officer? There and then was planted that root of bitterness, with whose poisonous fruit we have of late been drugged; and to that point we must direct our efforts to eradicate the mischief. But this cannot now be done. It has entwined itself with the very foundations of our institutions, and will not now be extirpated. Were it proposed at this day, we might be told (perhaps by Mr. Calhoun, or some other stickler for nice construction,) that Executive duties belong to the President; that the removal of officers is an Executive duty; that the Senate would have nothing to do with *appointments*, had it not been expressly so ordained; that to *infer* their power to *remove*, from their power to appoint, would be a *dangerous implication*; that legislation is the proper business of Congress, and that such matters are altogether foreign to this their peculiar and appropriate function. To these strict and literal readers of the Constitution, it would be vain to urge, that legislatures and courts do every where appoint their own officers. But were the question now open to discussion, and had not they, who were wont to be the most strenuous opponents of power, found a pretext for *taking service* (like Major Dalgetty, indeed, *only for the campaign,*) it might not be difficult to show that Congress has not less a right to appoint officers to execute its function of taking care of the public money, than to appoint other officers to perform its duty of keeping the journals of both houses. It might have saved some trouble, and have spared the Senate the disgrace of stigmatizing itself, *if this power* too had been handed over to the President. But as it is, all must depend on the fundamental question, whether the care of the public money before appropriation, does in truth belong to Congress or no.

If it do not, of what value is the prohibition to take money from the Treasury without appropriation? Shall we be told that this is merely mandatory *to the President*; a mere rule by which *he* is to govern *himself*? Of what use, then, is that other clause of the Constitution which forbids appropriations for the support of an army for a longer time than two years? Against what sort of danger is this meant to provide? It presupposes a President surrounded by a military force, which he requires to keep on foot in defiance of Congress, and which he is to be forced to disband for want of supplies. Is this a mischief to be averted by prescribing to the President a rule by which he is to govern *himself*? Does it not manifestly suppose him standing out in defiance of all rule? Is it not clear that the framers of the Constitution are contemplating a case where the President is provided with guns and arms, and wants nothing but money, and that, though there is money in the Treasury, it is not placed that he cannot get it? What more absurd, than such a provision, if the money were actually in his own keeping, or in that of an officer whom he had made and could unmake at pleasure? Should such an officer plead the obligation of the Constitution, we read his fate in that of Mr. Duane.

When the Tribune Metellus met Cæsar at the door of the Treasury and forbade his entrance, the Dictator laid his hand upon his sword and threatened to strike him dead. "And know, young man," said he, "it were easier to do this than to say it." To the President of the United States, this threat was superfluous. A stroke of his pen was all sufficient.

But what has this to do with a Bank?—Much! It points to the importance of establishing such Bank as may be made the depository of unappropriated public moneys, under inviolable responsibility, (regulated by law) to *Congress alone*, for its safe keeping. How this idea should be carried out in detail, I am incompetent to suggest. Of the importance of the end proposed, I cannot doubt—Of means proper and adequate, I have no capacity to judge; I merely offer the thought for what it may be worth.

But, if it be indeed, a necessary condition of a Bank of the United States, that it shall hold the public funds under the control of the President, and apply them in subserviency to his will, the result will be this;—That the implication by which the power of Congress to establish a bank is inferred, has given rise to a power in the Executive more formidable than all the powers of that, and all the other branches of the Government taken together.

What better proof of this could be required, than the monstrous abuses, which, during the last five years, have been sanctioned by means of this power? What better proof can you require, sir, than the struggle in which you are now engaged? With whom are you contending? With a Giant or a Pigmy? A man endeared to the People by the memory of past services and bewitching the public mind by the splendour of his talents; or a puppet, set up to carry out the purposes of a faction, who, conscious of his own nothingness, steals in, to the privacy of his palace, and, in its recesses, hides himself from the eyes of man? Look at the man! Look at the base arts by which he rose to power! Look at his crimes! Look at the hateful wretches, the necessary tools of his vile purposes, with whom he insults the moral sense of mankind! Look at the wide spread ruin he has brought upon the country, which (could we dishonour Omnipotence by applying the epithet to a thing so mean) might well denominate him "the scourge of God!"—Then turn your eyes inwardly on yourself. I have said that I should take care neither to flatter nor offend. I shall therefore not attempt to characterize you. I refer you to your own consciousness, and the known estimation of the public. Look at the parties to the struggle! You, with your acknowledged powers, your long services, your extensive popularity, the vast space you have filled in public affairs for nearly thirty years, your splendid career, your established renown, and

"He with no friends to bark his exit withal
But the plain devil and corrupting gold
* * * * * All the world to nothing."

But mark the result. Addressing myself to you, and not to others, why need I speak of that of which you yourself are conscious? What others have but witnessed you have felt: the severity of that struggle; the intense agony of that strife. Can it be necessary that I say a word to convince you of the fearful energy of that power which the command of the Treasury confers?—And to what, at last, will you owe your triumph? To what but the breaking of that golden Talisman in which the spell of his influence resided? And why do I turn to you, but that I have nothing left but bitter scorn for those who would restore the wand of power to his grasp?

And here I might repeat the question, whether we shall believe it to have been intended by the framers of the Constitution that such a power as this should have been the creature of implication. When we look upon the multitudinous swarm of vermin rising from pools and marshes, and wriggling into life amid the slime and filth of corruption, we do not trouble ourselves to inquire their filiation. We habitually regard them (whether philosophically or no) as the product of fermenting elements, displaying themselves free from their former affinities. But when the monster Python issues from the retiring flood, and shades the land with his portentous bulk, and ungulphs ar-

ation in his devouring maw, and gilds his victims with his poisonous breath, we can never believe that he too was the creature of a more fortuitous concurrence of chance. So when we see this all-conquering power striding over the subject land, rewarding some, destroying others, and defying all, we feel that we have a right to look in the letter of the Constitution for its authority.

I suggest this thought without designing to press it. Far from it. I do but turn to you, as I have said, from those whose alternate rashness and pusillanimity (unfaithful alike in each extreme) has scattered our party like sheep without a shepherd.—My appeal is to your magnanimity, and I call upon you by that sentiment, for which even your enemies have always given you credit, to be just and ever generous to men whose virtue you never doubted, and whose principles you were early taught to respect. We come to you like the sons of Kent—not armed with bow and spear, but bearing boughs in our hands, and praying to be restored to our ancient rights and liberties under the sovereignty of that venerable Commonwealth that gave you birth. Sprung from her loins, you have the claim of brotherhood with the illustrious dead, whose names, "familiar in men's mouths as household words," shall live forever. This is our birthright, too. Guard it, I beseech you, for yourself and us, and give it not to be shared in common with the hereditary enemies of our race—with aliens to our blood—with the revilers of our institutions—and with the vile refuse of all the nations of Europe, that like the frogs of the Nile, swarm to the mouths of the great rivers of the North and South, claiming our name and franchises, and thrusting themselves into our "bed chambers, and our beds, and our ovens, and our kneading troughs."—Give not the heritage of your venerable mother to strangers! "Give not her children's bread to the dogs!"

A FRIEND OF STATE RIGHTS.

More Light.—Some idea of the manner in which the public money has been wasted in the prosecution of the Florida war, may be gathered from the statements furnished by the Quarter Master General, and referred to by Mr. Bronson, in his speech on the Army Bill, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bronson said:—"The outfit of one officer engaged in the Indian warfare, for a short period, amounted to about four hundred dollars. The amount was made up by such items as these, viz: Wine, cider, porter, corkscrews, chewing tobacco, Spanish cigars, and last, but not least, six bottles of Cologne water! The reading of this last article by the clerk caused the most extravagant laughter."

A report made by the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, also shows how some of the money has been wasted.

A regiment of mounted men, consisting of 417, were embarked at St. Louis for the Florida war. They were transported by steamboats from that city, in October, 1837, to New Orleans, and thence by vessels to Tampa Bay, where they arrived on the 26th of November, 1837. The cost of transportation was $40,594 45. On their passage they lost nearly all their horses, and a portion of the few that arrived were unfit for service. To pay for these horses Congress has passed a bill appropriating $35,000.—When the regiment reached Tampa Bay, it was found to be too large, and in four days thereafter 183 of the men were discharged, and were paid $19,259 16, were allowed $20,817 00 for their horses lost, and had previously received $17,941 00—making in all $58,019 25, expended without the least possible benefit to the country. In addition to this sum, was the expense of re-transporting them to St. Louis, of which no account has been received, and which will probably be $20,000 more.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Anti Abolition Movements.—The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Maine Conference, of the same sect, have adopted a plan of pacification, by which the members are to abandon all participation in abolition conventions, societies, or publications, as connected with the Church. The New Hampshire Conference now in session, will probably follow their example. The New York Conference has required its members to refrain from the subject altogether.

CINCINNATI, JULY 3.—Yesterday, *John B. Henderson*, charged with forging Treasury drafts, who recently broke jail at Washington, and for whose apprehension a reward $1,000, had been offered, was taken by officers L. Hazen, and D. D. Jones, on board the steamboat Huntress, at our wharf, on his way to Texas.

Extraordinary and destructive Hail-Storm.—An extraordinary and destructive hail storm, as we learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, occurred near Tate's creek, Ky., about three miles from Lexington, on the night of 5th ult. The growing rye, corn, and hemp, for the space of three miles in width, was almost entirely destroyed.

The hail fell in a ravine where the storm principally raged, to the remarkable depth of two feet. Thirty-five hours after the storm, the hail lay upon the ground a foot deep.

A large business.—1720 passengers were conveyed over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road, on the 4th inst.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO' N. C., JULY 4, 1838.

In pursuance of previous notice a convention of delegates, from the counties of Guilford, Chatham, Randolph, Davie, and Rockingham, and from the Towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsboro', Salisbury and Lexington, assembled in the Town of Greensboro' on the 4th of July, 1838, for the purpose of consulting together upon the general interests of the State of North Carolina, and of devising some practicable plan for the Internal Improvement of said State, and the development of her vast resources.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. John M. Dick, upon whose motion his Excellency E. B. Dudley was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and Henry B. Elliott was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill, the following delegates presented their names to the Secretary and took their seats in convention, viz:

From the County of Guilford.—Hon. John M. Dick, John M. Morehead, Henry Humphreys, John A. Gilmer, Dr. J. J. M. Lindsay, Asst. Lindsay, Dr. John A. Foulkes, Wilson Hill, Chas. Benbow, Joseph Gibson, Nathan Hunt, jr., Col. Daniel Clapp, Dr. B. G. Coffin, Jesse Thompson, Nathan Mendenhall, Jesse A. Fields, Dr. David Worth.

Chatham.—Henry A. Loudon, Benjamin Hoxie, Jesse H. Haughton.

Randolph.—Gen. Alexander Gray, Jesse Harper, Henry B. Elliott, Jonathan Worth, Jesse Walker, Hugh McCain, Jonathan Redding.

Davie.—Gen. James Cook, Col. Giles W. Pearson, Jacob Waynesburg, Is. M. Gilbert, John Tillet, G. A. Miller, J. L. Clemmons.

Rockingham.—Jos. A. Twitchell.

From the Town of Wilmington.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, William C. Lord.

Fayetteville.—Chas. T. Haigh, Chas. P. Mallet, Covington J. Orrell.

Hillsboro'.—Henry K. Nash, John Cameron.

Salisbury.—Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Parker, Col. Robt. McNamara, Major John Beard, William Lock.

Lexington.—Robert Foster, H. M. Dusenberry, Roswell A. King.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill

Resolved, That a committee on the Statistics of the State, be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county represented.

Gen. James Cook offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a General Committee be appointed to conduct of one delegate from each county represented in this convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements which may be submitted, and report thereon to this convention as soon as may be practicable.

Adopted.

On motion of Nathan Mendenhall

Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee, to report to the Convention on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge route from Fayetteville to the Western part of N. C.

On motion of Jos. H. Haughton, Esq.

Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee to report thereon to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook,

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the best means for raising funds to be expended on objects of Internal Improvement,—and further that said committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of the State's embarking into a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of Jos. H. Haughton, Esq.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the Statistics of the State of North Carolina be instructed to take into consideration, and report thereon, the advantages and disadvantages of the Town of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign parts.

Committee on the Statistics of the State, viz:—William C. Lord, Charles T. Haigh, John M. Morehead, Giles W. Pearson, Jos. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Elliott, Roswell A. King, Henry A. London, Robt. McNamara, Henry K. Nash.

General Committee.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, John Beard, Jonathan Worth, James Cook, Chas. P. Mallet, John Cameron, Nathan Mendenhall, Jonathan H. Haughton, Jos. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Dusenbury.

Convention then adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JULY 5th, 1838.

Convention met agreeable to adjournment.

Nathan Mendenhall, Chairman of the General Committee, offered the following report to wit:

The Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions in relation to various routes for a rail road from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina, also the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road, REPORT,

That they are not in possession of sufficient information to justify them in recommending any particular route, and that inasmuch as surveys have been made by a competent engineer any action on the subject before his report is given would be premature and inexpedient.

The same Committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into, and report upon the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvement, and likewise as to the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of internal improvement, report, That, considering the smallness of the Convention, and the great importance of the subjects referred, they deem it inexpedient to make any suggestions in reference to "the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvements." And they likewise deem it inexpedient at this time for the same reason to make any report whatever, as to the advantages or disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road; while at the same time they are deeply impressed with the conviction that the best interests of North Carolina require of her Legislature the most energetic and liberal measures in promotion of extensive and judicious schemes for the development of her vast resources.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. MENDENHALL, Chr'm.

Which report was adopted.

William C. Lord, Chairman of the Committee on the Statistics of the State, offered the following report, to wit:

The Committee to which was assigned the duty of furnishing this Convention with such statistical information as the time and circumstances of the session will admit, beg leave to submit the following REPORT.

From the books in which the duty had been executed, the want of State documents on the subject of the statistics, and the impracticability of obtaining private sources of information, the committee are well aware that it must be apparent to the Convention, that the statement now presented, is defective and unsatisfactory. Believing, however, that it may be the means of exciting public attention to the subject, and prove, to some extent, a source of information to many of our citizens, they are unwilling to withhold even the limited information which they have been enabled to acquire.

Few members of the confederacy possess greater resources; the elements of wealth to a greater extent; than our own North Carolina. The variety of her climate and consequently of her agricultural productions; the extent of her Territory, together with the vigor and industry of her sons, fit her to enter the lists of a generous competition with any of her sister States; and yet many of them, infants of yesterday, have passed us by in numbers, in wealth and political importance. This mortifying view of our situation, is attributable to the operation of a variety of causes, one of which perhaps, only unseen within the province of your committee, viz: the want of knowledge of ourselves and of each other. The vast resources of our State, are unknown to most of our citizens; and the want of this knowledge, operates as an incubus upon their development; nor is the remark less applicable in reference to our commercial advantages than to our subsistence sources of internal wealth, as will appear from the subjoined statement obtained principally from an authentic document emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. From this document, reported to Congress 13th May last, it will be apparent that in many respects the commercial advantages of the Ports of N. Carolina are superior to those of Virginia; and that it only requires the united effort of her own sons to make North Carolina equal, if not superior to Virginia, in commercial importance. Let but the produce of North Carolina be exported from her own ports, and she will at once take her stand in the commercial world as superior to Virginia on the one hand and not inferior to South Carolina on the other. Hitherto, we have, by sending our produce to our sister States, been building them up at the sacrifice of our own. Shall this state of things continue any longer? Forbid it, patriotism? Forbid it, interest!

Tonnage cleared from the following named Ports, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1838.

From	American.	Foreign.	Total
Norfolk, Va.	12,771	12,222	24,993
Petersburg, "	2,748		
Richmond, "	13,240	4,348	17,588
Wilmington,	25,600	3,920	29,522
Camden, N. C.	2,567		
Newbern,	3,062	48	3,110
Tonnage Entered			
Virginia,	11,523	11,648	22,971
N. Carolina,	20,518	4,509	25,027

Tonnage Cleared, (American)

Virginia,	45,939	North Carolina,	43,220

Tonnage Owned.

Petersburg,	4,811	Edenton,	6,570
Richmond,	6,672	Camden,	5,857
Wilmington,	8,639		

The above comparative views of the tonnage of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina are so much in favor of the latter, that but for the source from whence they are taken, a doubt of the correctness might be admitted. That N. Carolina has within her own limits a seaport from whence the tonnage cleared, is greater than any other port in Virginia, and greater than that of Richmond and Petersburg combined, may be a matter of surprise to this convention, as it has been to this committee—but such appears to be the fact. North Carolina has had entered at her ports 2000 tons of shipping more than have entered the ports of Virginia. The port of Wilmington owns 3,700 tons more than Petersburg, and 2,000 more than Richmond. The exports from North Carolina are reported as far below Virginia and South Carolina and much less than the real amount; for instance, the whole amount for North Carolina is stated to be $351,795 while a correct account of the exports from the port of Wilmington only, shows the amount there, to be $1,302,490 68. Also, the number of vessels reported as entering the ports of North Carolina, is stated at 203, while the return of the Harbor Master at one of our ports of entry, reports 438. This difference is readily accounted for, by the fact that vessels employed coast wise, frequently arrive and depart from our ports without entering at the Custom House, from whence the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is derived. This fact will also account for the difference in the amount of exports a large portion going coast wise not being reported at the Custom House. It is therefore very probable, that, could the real amount of exports from other ports in North Carolina be correctly ascertained, the whole amount would fall but little short of $3,000,000. From this state of things your committee confidently believe that if the citizens of North Carolina would send their produce to be exported from Ports of her own State instead of those of neighboring States, the amount of exports would be at least equal to that of Virginia, if not S. Carolina.

Your committee cannot close this report, without adverting to the mineral wealth with which the State abounds, and they are happy to state, that in this branch of the report, they have been aided by a conference with an intelligent gentleman whose knowledge of the mining operations, is inferior to none within our limits, and who has kindly furnished the committee with the following information:

In the counties of Guilford and Davidson are found: The Harlo mines, owned by the Deep River mining company, which has shipped to New York, (Via Fayetteville, Wilmington,) within 3 months 120 Tons of Copper ore and it is believed will raise and prepare annually 350 tons, this is a sulphuret known in England by the name of yellow Copper, and contains 23½ per ct. of Copper.

The Guilford gold mining company, are in possession of a number of mines, on both side of Deep River, some of which are extensively worked and have produced large quantities of Copper ore; they have been worked for Gold, yielding about $1 per bushel, whereas had the ore been melted for copper it would have yielded equal to $12 per bushel. The Baird mine, 7 miles South of Greensboro has lately been worked for Copper and about 20 tons of ore raised; this mine has been lately purchased by an English company, and will probably be extensively worked. The Conrad mine 6 miles East of Lexington, has been successfully worked for Gold, and like most of the Gold mines in this region 'tis believed will be successfully worked for copper. The Lead mines lately discovered in the county of Davidson, give indications of great profit, they have been explored to the depth of 60 ft. and the annual product is estimated at 1000 tons. Besides these mines, there are others situated in other counties which tend to increase the resources of the State; near some of these mines, coal of the best quality has been discovered, and 'tis supposed, to considerable extent, which must greatly increase the facility for operating in the mines. Accident has lately brought to light in Rockingham co., a large deposit of Lime Stone, in addition to that already known and which must prove immensely valuable to the upper sections of the State—besides, by these sources of wealth, your committee would mention the many Cotton Factories already in operation, making no less a number than 13 employing 12,000 spindles—and several others now erecting.

In concurring (however) with the recommendation that they have done with regard to the construction of a Rail Road from some point on the seaboard and in fact an absolutely necessity for its prosperity; and as the surest means to induce the belief that an investment of capital in such a Rail Road may not only profit the general prosperity, but yield a handsome interest on the capital invested—all which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. LORD.

Which report, after being read, was adopted.

On motion of Hon. John M. Dick,

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the Statistics of the State be published in the Carolina Patriot, and that the other Newspapers in the State be requested to publish the same.

John A. Gilmore, Esq., offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this convention do highly approve of the contemplated Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River as being well calculated from its connecting the West with the East to bring much of the produce of this State to one of her own ports for shipment; conducing greatly to the interest of the Western part of the State."—Adopted.

Dr. Fred. J. Hill, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas all restrictions upon trade whether they result from natural impediments, or incidental circumstances, operate as a tax upon the grower or producer of the article exported—and whereas the indirect channel through which our foreign commerce now passes, diminishes the price of the Staple, while it increases the price of the articles consumed in our home market. Therefore,

Resolved, That the best interests of our citizens require the establishment of a direct foreign trade to some port of entry within the limits of our own State, and that the zealous co-operation of our mercantile community be invited to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

On motion of C. P. Mallet, Esq.

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the citizens of this State, to appoint Delegates from every county in the State, to meet in convention on the second Monday in December next, in the City of Raleigh to take into consideration all matters and things that may tend to the internal improvement of the State—to the development of her resources—and to advance her commercial interest and importance.

On motion of Col. Robt. McNamara:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Greensboro' and of Guilford County, for their hospitality and politeness to the members of our body.

On motion of G. A. Miller, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to his excellency Edward B. Dudley, (President of the Convention) for the able and dignified manner, in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of J. S. Clemmons, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Henry B. Elliott, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duty of Secretary.

On motion of Major Jno. Beard, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

E. B. DUDLEY, *Pres.*

H. B. ELLIOTT, *Sec'y.*

Reader, if you can procure a larger snake than the one here spoken of, fetch him on:

From the Tuscumbia (Ala.) Intel.

PERRY COUNTY, May 17, 1838.

Mr. Bradford, dear sir:—Yesterday my overseer, with the aid of several negroes, killed, I presume, the largest Rattle Snake that has ever been in Alabama. It measured 13 feet and 5 inches in length, and 8 feet 10 inches in circumference around its belly—which however, was larger than usual, for upon skinning it, we found it had swallowed a Fox entirely whole. It weighed 73 pounds. I have the skin preparing to present to our University Museum.

T. BIRDSONG, Jr.

Great Sale of Durham Cattle.—Mr. C. S. Clarkson, of this city, in the course of last week, sold at auction, on his farm in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, his stock of Durham cattle. The whole amount of the sale fell but a little short of $28,000. This is believed to be the largest sale of the kind, ever made by one individual, in the United States. One fine bull sold for $1450—one cow sold for $975—another cow and calf, for $1,075—another cow $1,900—a heifer, a year old, sold for $850—the balance for various prices, ranging from $37½ up to $800.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

Singular Case for Medical Men.—On the morning of the Fourth, while the salute was firing on the Battery, two young men were bathing in the rear of Castle Garden. The two were diving into the water just at the moment when one of the heavy guns was discharged. It was observed that they remained under water an unusual length of time; but they at length came up, and appeared to the bystanders to behave in a strange and unusual manner. They were rescued and taken from the water, and what is horrid to relate, both were utterly bereft of reason. They were conducted to their homes, where one of them remained till Friday in a state of insanity, at which time their were signs of returning reason. The other is still a maniac, and has been sent to the Asylum at Bellevue.—*N. Y. Express.*

A man's eye, and his honor are two tender parts. The one cannot bear the rough touch of the hand, nor the other the keen lash of the tongue. As the owners thereof carefully preserve both, so should others tenderly use them. Those witty people who would rather lose their friend than be deprived the pleasure of uttering their jest, should recollect that the soldier who levels his piece at an enemy may himself be shot. Witty speeches lose their zest, when they are over seasoned with ill-natured satire; and when they fall from the lips of him upon whom they may with truth be retorted, they cover the speaker with contempt.

Mr. Pickens and Mr. Clay.—The following is a short full report of Mr. Clay's reply to Mr. Calhoun's insinuation in regard to abolitionism:—

Mr. Clay said:

There is one remark of the Senator (Mr. C.) which I cannot allow to pass without notice. That Senator has again alluded to the subject of abolitionism—a portion of the public press, and occasionally a paper in this place, supposed to be the organ of the Senator, has made a charge upon me which every Senator on this floor knows to be false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I, an abolitionist!—I, an abolitionist!—I, sir, who reprobated abolitionism; and who am ready on any room on this floor or elsewhere, when a case occurs of real danger in that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to defend it to the utmost. I have once or twice had occasion to regret and to condemn in the strongest of the abolitionists—I have seen no reason to change my opinions. I have seen no manifestations of danger of interference with our rights by the action of the States or of the Government, to justify a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our glorious and happy institutions—nor have I seen any thing to satisfy me that the harsh epithets and violent denunciations of the gentlemen, can have any other than the most injurious effects—and I say, here in my place, that the course of the Senator has made more abolitionists in the last two years, than all the powers of the abolitionists themselves ever would have made—and, I say further, sir, that there are those who agitate this delicate and dangerous subject, from motives of selfish and personal ambition—I understand the game, sir; it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when that section is consolidated into a dense and excited mass, some other topic will be started, to conciliate the necessary support in some other section. I believe this, sir, nothing the less, because gentlemen are eternally exclaiming that they do not expect or desire office; and affect with the loftiest scorn to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not disclaim upon such unholy schemes, nor will I hesitate to denounce them wherever, and by whomsoever started; I go for the Union, the whole Union, as we received it from our fathers—I go for conventional interests, or parties—no South-ern party, no Western, no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive, equal justice—on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has been unit among a slaveholding people, and whenever a conflict shall come in defence of our rights to our slaves, (which God avert!) here or elsewhere, I shall be found in front of that Senator'—*Ad. Patriot.*

From the National Intelligencer.

We have just been gratified with an opportunity of running our eye over a pamphlet of some forty pages, the title of which is "A Letter from the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, on the probable effects of the sub-Treasury policy with the specie clause, to his Excellency Pierce M. Butler, Governor of South Carolina." This letter contains the views which the writer intended to have taken in debate in the House of Representatives, had he not been precluded by the House unexpectedly ordering the Previous Question.

This Letter we shall probably be able to present to our readers in full at some future day. Without waiting for that time, however, we seize the present opportunity to express our admiration of its independent tone and manly character, and of the force of its facts and arguments, which appear to be at once irresistable and irrefutable. We are particularly pleased with the exposition which it offers of the pernicious nature and anti republican tendency of a doctrine countenanced by too many men eminent for virtuous qualities, and wise, as well as good, in almost all other respects than this: we refer to the doctrine of the obligation of Representatives, elected under our ordinary written Constitutions, to obey instructions. This doctrine, against which it gives us pleasure to reflect that we have ever lifted up our voice, is absolutely beaten to the ground by Mr. Legare's vigorous assault upon it.

Though we cannot publish the whole Letter just now, as we could wish to be able to do, nor even that part of it to which we have particularly alluded, we will not refrain from placing before our readers the subjoined extract from it. Speaking of the doctrine of Instructions, Mr. L. says:

"No doctrine (supposing it absurd, as it always will be) is more utterly ludicrous and subversive in all its bearings and tendencies; and, what will not at first strike you, there never was one, of the same time, better calculated, in the long run, to lay the power of this body, the Legislature of the country, and all the precious principles of free Government of laws, at the feet of the Executive and a disciplined corps of managers under its influence. I shall not stop to develop this important branch of the subject, on which I have had occasion to meditate much: but I give it to you as my deliberate conviction, that the balance of the Constitution is subverted; that, through the external influences so constantly brought to bear upon it, the Federal Legislature is shorn of almost all dignity and authority; that the freedom of thought and action essential to the very idea of a representative assembly, charged with the conduct of a limited Government, is annulled or destroyed, and has been seriously impaired; and that our Republic is beginning to take the shape of an elective monarchy, tempered in some degree by two Houses of Parliament, whose occasional opposition to the will of the Executive is treated as revolt against the People in the person of their only true representative. I do not speak of this or that Administration; of what the actual President is doing, or what the late President has done. I speak of a system becoming more and more established every day; and of what all future Presidents will do as a matter of course, because these terms are too strong for men, and overrule the best intentions. I speak of what is the inevitable consequence of the 'discipline of party,' as it is so appropriately called here, by which all freedom of private judgment is sacrificed to the imaginary will of the majority, and public opinion is shaped, with a view to future elections, by a few leaders disposing, no one knows how, to multitudes of dependents, dissatisfied, and yet complying followers—the whole body doing what almost every member of it disapproves. This is the mystery of party, the arcanum imperii, of a vast body politic, which every day of our future experience will tend more and more to reveal, if things go on as they now do."

...pondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1838.

...ners, Gales & Seaton: Our general ... terminated on the 4th instant, after ... most severe and animated contest ever ... in Louisiana. The Locofocos made ... death struggle, and have "died in the ditch." I have delayed writing you ... we had sufficient returns to leave no ... of the result; and I now have the ... to inform you we have carried the ... the entire delegation to Congress, ... the Legislature. Mr. Prieur, their ... has been for 10 years Mayor of ..., where his connexions and great ... influence had made his friends cal... to a majority of 500 to 600, and the ... always conceded that he would car... Orleans by 250 to 300; instead of ... he had only the meager majority of ... As a proof that even this was ow... to the above circumstances in his favor, ... has given 620 majority for the ... ticket to Congress, and in the dis... about 1200 for Mr. White, our for... Representative and present excellent ... Chief Magistrate, over Mr. ... We have also carried our entire ... delegation to the Legislature; but the ... triumph has been in the 2d Congres... district, at present represented by ... Ripley, which was the hotbed of Van ..., and was always considered as ... for 1200 majority for the Administra... and where, on this occasion, we have ... CHEW by about 400. Our Legis... consists of 80 members. We alrea... returns of the election of 29 Whigs, ... shall probably have 6 or 8 more; leav... the lower House stand at 35 or 37 to ... 43! As our opponents clamor for ... right of instruction, our Senators, ... Nicholas and Mouton, will have an ... county next session of acting under the ... of the Legislature.

The few parishes yet to hear from will ... Mr. Roman's majority, which will ... be about 1,000 in a poll of 12,000 ... Mr. Garland, the present Repre... alone, walks over the course in the 3d ... without an opponent, as the Locos ... to start a candidate.

The Whig party fought openly and bold... the banner of "a National Bank ... currency," which motto headed ... tickets, and was placarded in the ... This is the first election for the ... Congress, and I consider the result as ... highest importance, for if the Admin... could, by the great exertions they ..., have saved the State, it would, in a ..., have checked their fall; but now ... accelerates their rapid descent into ..., and will have a very favorable ... on the elections which take place ... month in Arkansas, Missouri, and ...

Enormous bets were depending on the ... of the contest, and our opponents put ... their candidates, but have the ad... and chagrin of losing their money.

Very truly, &c.

...n additional returns just received, I ... the Legislature will stand as follows:

...	2 Whigs.	3 Van Buren.
...	39 do.	18 do.
	41	26

...jority on joint ballot 15. There is ... hope that we have gained another ... which would be 10 and 7.

...n Waldie's Select Circulating Library.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

...y of Napoleon.—The Life of Napoleon ... to the author or rather to his cred... about ninety thousand dollars—an ... for a single work unprecedented in ... of literature

...tsford.—Abbotsford was mortgag... 10,000l to support Constable in 1825, ... it left. The library and museum, ... to him in free gift by his credi... in 1830, were bequeathed to his eldest ... with a burden of 5,000l. designed for ... younger children, his literary property, ... than sufficient for the debts, was to ... applied to the extinction of this burden, ... thereafter to be divided equally among ... surviving family. The Author of Wa... fatally struggled to pay his debts, and ... failed to endow his family, though ... them a rich legacy of his fame.

...e Portraits.—Mr. Lockhart enumer... twenty-one portraits, besides the two ... by Chantery, and says, "the only sta... yet done is that by John Greenshields, ... stone," now in the possession of Mr. ... This is an error though Mr. Lock... could scarcely be aware of it as indeed ... more than half a dozen persons on the ... year which another exists (Thom's) ... seen it.

...ty Years' Exertions.—Between Ja... 1826, and January 1828, Sir Wal... exertions for his creditors produced ... hundred thousand dollars.

...ination of First Love.—Writing to a ... Gordon in 1820 Sir Walter says: ... you yourself that scarce one person ... of twenty marries his first love, and ... one out of twenty of the remainder ... cause to rejoice at having done so. ... we live in those early days is ge... rather a fanciful creation of our ... than a reality. We build statues of ... and weep when they melt."

...Not to Hold Him.—Clayton the ..., made an ascension from Cincinnati ... days since, but was compelled to de... in twenty minutes. The heat was so ... that the thermometer rose to 120. ... he got on terra firma his clothes were ... with perspiration.

Charlotte:

Friday, July 20, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General Edward B. Dudley,

ELECTION THE 9TH OF AUGUST.

☞ We are authorized to announce, that JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., at the solicitation of his friends, has consented to become a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 7, 1838. 40tf

WM. S. NORWOOD having declined being a candidate for the office of Sheriff, we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly at the coming August election.

July 4, 1838. 40tf

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

June 22, 1838. 40tf

We are authorized to announce CALEB IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 18, 1838. 38tf

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 33tf

☞ We are requested to state, for the information of our citizens, that the Male Academy in Charlotte will be opened about the 1st of October, by a competent Teacher.

☞ The following gentlemen were elected the Special Court for the ensuing year:

THOS. L. GRIER,
PHILEMON MORRIS,
JOHN BLOUNT,
THOS. L. HUTCHISON,
G. F. McKNIGHT.

Thomas McColl re-elected County Surveyor.

☞ *Fatal Duel.*—Intelligence has been received in this town, of a fatal duel that took place in Canton, Mississippi, on the 28th ult. between Reuben K. Dinkins, and a Mr. Wesley Drane. They fought with double barrelled guns, loaded with buckshot at *30 yards*—both were mortally wounded—Mr. Dinkins lingered until the next morning and his antagonist is yet living. The cause of this Duel is said (by private letter) to be a grave insult offered to Mr. Dinkins' wife. Mr. Dinkins was raised in this county where he resided until within a short time ago, where he was well known and respected by all who knew him. He was a young man of retiring manners and amongst the last that we would expect to hear of being engaged in a duel. He has been early cut off from a life of usefulness and has left a widowed mother, besides numerous friends and relations to mourn his untimely end.

☞ Mr. Webster is invited by his constituents to a public dinner, to be given on the 24th inst. in Boston, and he has accepted the invitation. Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, it is stated, will be present.

Among the appropriations made by Congress in the Harbor bill, are, $20,000 for the Cape Fear River below Wilmington; $5,000 for Tar River below Washington; and $25,000 for opening a passage 50 yards wide and 7 feet deep between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico Sound, and for improving New River.—*Fay. Obs.*

A serious riot occurred in New York on the evening of the 4th in the neighborhood of the Five Points, between the Irish and American residents, which was finally quelled by the efforts of the Mayor and Police, after several persons had been dangerously injured.—*ib.*

Rise in Real Estate in Charleston.—A vacant lot on Meeting Street, Charleston, 40 feet front by 60 deep, was sold last week for $10,000—a little upwards of $200 per front foot. This is a cheering sign of returning prosperity.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Bank.—Gen. Hayne, President of the Rail Road Company, has given notice, that the "South Western Rail Road Bank," will go into operation at Charleston in November next, and the Branches in North Carolina and Tennessee as soon thereafter as possible.

The crop of Cotton.—The receipts at the different ports in the U. States of the late crop of Cotton had amounted, up to the 6th inst. to 1,764,739, bales, of which 710,350 bales were at New Orleans alone. Last year to the same time the receipts were 1,310,103 bales, being an increase this year of 454,636 bales.

Cholera.—The Georgetown (S. C.) Union mentions that a case of Cholera in that town had resulted in death in 7 hours; but it was not followed by any other case.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: The article which appeared in the last number of the "Charlotte Journal" in defence of the Branch Mint and its officers and in reply to numerous interrogatories by "A Subscriber" in a former number of the same Journal, deserves some little notice. In doing which, I wish the writer to understand it is not in consequence of any merit evinced or refutation made satisfactory, but on account of his having in so many words acknowledged that there has been mismanagement, &c. &c. in the *Mint*, and as a consequence, "gold finders and buyers" have been compelled to wait for their money until those "*delicate and delicate operations*" are gone over by extraordinarily "*delicate and delicate*" officers of the Mint. "Another Subscriber" has unquestionably forgotten himself in the midst of his "*tedious and delicate operations*," so much so, that he actually alleges that the "atmosphere is inclined to be irritable," now I am inclined to entertain the opinion that he fully intended himself and not the "*atmosphere*" indeed "*tedious, delicate and intricate* must be any weak reflections and "*operations*" when he calls in the "*irritability of the atmosphere*" instead of himself. From reading this communication of "A Subscriber" which would you suppose the most likely to become irritable, "Another Subscriber" or the "*atmosphere?*" this question is easily answered—"*Irritability*" of stomach and other parts of the human system I have heard spoken of, and am now indebted to the establishment of the Branch Mint in Charlotte for the idea of "*irritability*" in the atmosphere.

The writer in question evinces conclusive proof that he is equally as well versed in the art of "*boiling eggs and broiling chickens*" as he is in the "*tedious and delicate operations*" of the Mint, but a thorough knowledge of the former will not satisfy "*gold finders and buyers*," who will continue to complain so long as the "*atmosphere is irritable, eggs are boiled, chickens broiled,*" and delays continue in the delicate "*operations*" of the Mint.

"Gold finders and buyers" do not prefer sending their bullion to Philadelphia to depositing it in the Branch Mint, but their "interest" points out this course and consequently they will send it where they can realize the money the soonest. The people are not all government officers—the former have to labor hard for their money, the latter receive their pay, whether at home or at watering places.

"Another Subscriber" and all others may rest assured that unless a material change is made in transacting the affairs of the Branch Mint, the general proclamation will soon be sounded throughout the country, away with the Mint and let us have the building for some manufacturing establishment, in which, the "*operations* would not be "*so tedious and delicate.*" "Another Subscriber" alleges that "*gold coin is plenty about Charlotte*" almost *every* freeman and citizen is ready to deny this allegation—I have it with the people to answer. I seldom see a piece, hundreds may they never saw any of it, where is it then?—"*is it plenty?*" Another Subscriber also asserts that the "*impatience of a correspondent* causes probably *more* difficulty than the "*inland position of Charlotte.*" This language carries less reason and philosophy with it, than the "*irritable atmosphere.*" Can it be possible that impatience in an individual distant from those "*tedious and delicate operations*" can have any effect in creating delay and disappointment, if so, the community stand indebted to "*Another Subscriber*" for a new mode of reasoning. The "gold finders and buyers" believe the fault lies nearer here, and the community have a right to inquire into the matter. The blame should fall upon the proper person:—the excitement among the "gold buyers and finders" is considerable and will increase in proportion to disappointments.

A SUBSCRIBER.

July 23, 1838.

Coming right.—Three years ago, the merchants of North Carolina were in the habit of bringing from the North an immense quantity of Cotton Yarns, generally of wretched quality, upon which the consumer paid not only all the charges of a double transportation to and from the North, but a heavy profit to the Northern manufacturer. Since that time, the numerous Factories put in operation, in this State, have not only stopped the importation of Yarns, but produced a surplus for *exportation*. We have heretofore noticed the shipment of yarns from a Factory in this place; and on Saturday last there arrived here 10,000 lbs. from one establishment in the interior, on its way to that great mart where all things find their value and a ready sale, New York. The period cannot be distant, when the entire demand for cotton cloths, as well as yarns, in North Carolina, will be supplied by North Carolina industry. Nothing could contribute more to the independence and prosperity of the State. There is no business, which, well conducted, yields a better return than the cotton manufacture, and no place better adapted for its success than Fayetteville.

On the same day, there arrived here, also, between six and seven tons of Copper Ore, from Guilford—in wagons, for want of a better conveyance.—*Fay. Obs.*

Senator Strange.—We understand this gentleman will certainly resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the present, or before the commencement of the next session of Congress. In confirmation of this intention, letters, *intended to be strictly confidential*, have issued from head quarters, and been plentifully distributed among the leaders of the Administration party in the State, announcing the prospective resignation, and enjoining all diligence in the party to obtain a majority in the Legislature, that the vacancy may be filled as Van Buren & Co. direct.

Whigs, will you permit your freedom of election to be thus usurped by the General Government and its interested agents? Will your permit them to choose your representatives, without even consulting you? Had the Administration committed no other aggression on the liberties of the people than its unjustifiable and corrupting interference with elections, it deserves for that alone, the contempt and detestation of every citizen. Its day, thank Heaven is nearly closed, and its power to do evil has already been greatly abridged. From nearly every State in the Union is heard the voice of patriotic condemnation; every election shows the determination of the people to place the administration of public affairs in other and honester hands. Let not North Carolina be headmost in so glorious a reformation; let the rallying cry of her citizens be "*Mecklenburg,*" and the association which it will bring with it will urge every freeman to the rescue. Down with dictation, Whigs! Defeat the plots which would make you slaves, and convince those who would deprive you of one of the dearest rights of freemen—the right of choosing your own representatives—that you are thoroughly tired of Executive usurpation.—*Newberry Spectator.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

We are informed that a most foul and horrid murder was committed in Pope county, Arkansas, on the 4th June, (ult.) on the body of his wife, by *William Brown*, formerly of Cabarrus county, in this State. Brown was alone with his family. His wife was driven outside of the dwelling, and her husband presented a gun through the crack of the house at her, when his wife exclaimed, "you are not going to shoot me, are you?" and ran to the other side of the house, when he again presented the instrument of death, and deliberately shot three large balls in her breast, when she staggered a few feet and immediately fell and expired. The children, who were large enough to do so, ran off and brought in the nearest neighbors, who found him in the house, with the dead body lying on a bed, and the fiend like husband sitting by, wholly unconcerned! He was immediately arrested and put in custody. This horrid deed was perpetrated without any cause, except what was to be found in the malignity of the heart of this demon in human shape.

Mrs. Brown was the only child of George Klutts, Esq., of Concord, North Carolina, upon whom and his wife, this sad catastrophe brings a sore affliction in their old age. The deceased had received much care and attention from her fond parents, in early life, who had this only and favorite child on whom to confer their hopes and affections. She was educated at Salem, in this State, and shortly after married him, who had destroyed her peace when living, and is guilty of her blood when dead. Instead of finding domestic happiness, to gain which, she even incurred, for a while, the displeasure of her parents in her marriage, she became the victim of the most dreadful hatred and cruelty. But the misery she endured in married life, did not prevent the exercise of the heart that endeared her to all her friends and acquaintances. As a wife and mother she was exemplary—as a friend and neighbor she was universally respected;—She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. About a year since she removed to Arkansas, with him, who, instead of being her protector, has become her murderer, and rendered motherless, and worse than fatherless, six small children!

Brown was intemperate! and his pernicious vice and the brutal ferocity of his temper, are the causes of this bloody murder.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Another Gold mine.—It is understood that a gold mine has recently been discovered on the lands of Capt. Cox, a few miles North East of this place. The prospects are represented to be flattering; but will probably be more fully developed in the course of a few weeks.—*Ashborough (N. C.) Citizen.*

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 13th instant.

A good Toast.—The following sentiment was given at a 4th of July dinner in South Carolina:

"*The closing legacy of Andrew Jackson.*—'I leave this great people prosperous and happy.' May we never again inherit such prosperity and happiness."

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—The vote of the North Carolina representation upon the question—Shall the bill pass? was as follows:

YEAS—SAMUEL T. SAWYER, Jesse Bynum, J. J. M'Kay, M. T. Hawkins, Wm. Montgomery, H. W. Conner—6.

NAYS—Edward Stanly, C. Shepard, E. Deberry, A. Shepperd, A. Rencher, J. Graham, L. Williams—7.

The Edenton Gazette says: "Thus we perceive that this State gave a majority of but one against the measure; but, had the wishes of this District been gratified in the vote of their Representative, the vote of the State would have been 8 to 5. We know not how Mr. Sawyer will settle the matter with his constituents:—He was elected to Congress as an avowed opponent of the Sub-Treasury scheme, in all its bearings; as such, his constituents certainly expected and desired him to throw the weight of his influence against the measure. In this however, they have been disappointed. In this place, there is a general murmur of disapprobation at his course, and judging from the signs of the times, we do not expect him to be greeted on his arrival, with the plaudit—"Well done good and faithful servant."

The news of the defeat of the Bill reached here on Friday morning, and in the afternoon, the loud roar of cannon attested the joy of our citizens, on the occasion. 14 guns were fired in honor of the majority of 14 against it."

The greatest stroke of ingenuity is said to be, to manage perfectly your own business and your neighbor's at the same time.

MARRIED

In Lincoln county, on the 23d inst. by Robert Williamson, Esq. Mons. RICHARD ROUECHE, of Paris, (France,) to Miss ELIZA SMITH, of Lincoln county.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an Election will take place on Thursday, the 9th of August, at the various precincts in the county of Mecklenburg, for Members of the next General Assembly, for High Sheriff, and Wardens of the Poor for said county; and also for Governor of the State.

JOS. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

July 21, 1838. 40tf

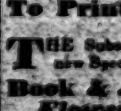
N. B. Collins's Election Ground is changed to the House of Samuel B. Hart, on the Lawyer's Road.

NOTICE

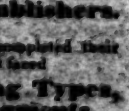
AGREEABLE to the Last Will of David M'Donald, dec'd., we will proceed to sell at the late residence of the said deceased, at Public Vendue, on the 14th of August next, all the unwilled property of said deceased, consisting of

Ten Likely Negroes,

Men, Women and Children,



HORSES, COWS, AND HOGS,



Some Corn, Farming Utensils, 1 Wagon and Geers,

with a variety of other articles not enumerated. Due attendance and 12 months' credit will be given by the Executors.

THOS. T. JOHNSTON,
SILAS TODD,
JOS. B. M'DONALD,
GEO. W. M'DONALD,
} *Executors.*

July 24, 1838. 41tf

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having demands will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. L. M'KAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now ready to attend to receiving and forwarding *GOODS* to the interior,

Shipping Cotton, &c.

He will make liberal advances on all kinds of produce sent him for sale or shipment.

Intending to devote himself exclusively to this business he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction.

Georgetown, S. C. July 18, 1838. 41tf

Steamboat Anson.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, and Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in case of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG, *President*
Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.

Chesraw, July 4th, 1838. 41tf

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced

Book & Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments.

The contents of which are herewith particularly given:—

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, and 2.
Agate, nos 1, 2, and 3.
Agate on Nonpareil body,
Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Minionette, nos. 1, and 2,
Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Minion, on Brevier body.
Brevier on Minion body,
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Brevier on Bourgeois body,
Long Primer body,
Bourgeois on Brevier body,
Bourgeois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Bourgeois on Long Primer body,
Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Long Primer on Small Pica body,
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2,
Pica on Small Pica body,
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Pica on English body,
English, nos. 1 and 2,
Great Primer, Paragon, double English,
Double Paragon, Canons,
Five line Pica to twenty,
Eight line Pica, gothic condensed to 25,
Seven line and two-line Pica ornamental,
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica shaded,
8, 10, 13 and 16 lines antique shaded,

—ALSO—

A large and beautiful collection of *Flowers*, from Pearl to seven lines Pica, some of which are not to be found in any other specimen, a neat assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card Borders, near

Two thousand Metal Ornaments,

Brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal and brass dashes from 3 to 30 ems long, great primer and double pica scripts on inclined body, diamond and pearl roll, minion, brevier, long primer and other blanks, nonpareil, minnion and brevier, Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of Ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; *Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order with every other article made use of in*

The Printing Business.

All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNOR & COOK.

Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

☞ Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our Foundery, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

June 27, 1838.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

THE FIRESIDE BLESSING.

Oh! sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Whate'all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving to welcome
To be the first to greet us,
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to leave the roving path,
And find a fire-side blessing!
Oh! joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are sure of a welcome back!

What do we seek on a dreary way
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam fire-lighted.
What is the worth of your diamond ray
To the glance that flashes pleasure?
While the hands that welcome each betray,
We favor a heart's chief treasure.
Oh! joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parting Kiss.

From a Lady's Album.

BY MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

His act did not o'erleap his full intent,
And therefore must be hooted as an intent
That perished by the way.—Shakspeare.

The driver sounded his horn, and in one hour more, I was to depart in the stage for my native State. The idea of visiting the home of my childhood—meeting with my brothers and sisters, and beholding once more my aged parents before the grave should hide them forever from my view, filled me with rapture which I had never experienced before. Already transported in imagination over the long journey, I received the joyous welcome of the happy family. My good old father met me at the gate with the kindest demonstration of affection; my mother, now feeble with years, and trembling with affliction, tottered half way down the steps to grasp my hand, and unable to restrain her feelings, burst into tears, whilst my little sister Clara ran to my arms, and folding here about my neck, could not refrain even in the midst of her gladness from affectionately chiding me for not answering her letters. Blessed little sister! I kissed her pretty black eye, and promised to do better in future; and there was a joy—aye a rapture, even in this reverie of imagination, which if it could but last, I would not barter for a world's wealth and all its honors besides.

But every bliss has its bane. The reflection that I had to part with Fanny Morrison, whom I so much loved, even unto adoration, soon put an end to this glow of happy feeling, and spread in my heart a corresponding poignancy of misery. This is the nature of human happiness. There is not a glad emotion of the breast which is not quickly chased by some obtrusive care.—The visit of joy are as short as those of the votaries of fashionable life; and the bosom that is elated by her transitory presence, will as surely experience an equal depression at her departure. Her smiles are like the vivid flashes of lightning that play upon the brown cheek of night, but vanish in an instant and leave behind fourfold darkness. I thought of home, and my soul expanded—I thought of Fanny, and it sank in dejection. I loved this fair and excellent creature, not that the beauty of her whole sex seemed epitomized in her form and face, but more for the higher brilliancy of her polished mind, and above all, because of her unsophisticated purity of heart. My love was reciprocated. Daily we renewed our vows of *perpetual constancy*, and the *green eyed monster*, Jealousy, *never sullied our minds or disturbed our repose*; but mutually confiding, we enjoyed all the luxury of tenderest affection unmixed with the bitterness of doubt and distrust; and if there be such a thing as positive happiness on earth, "it is this; it is this." From my first acquaintance with Fanny, I had never been separated from her a week at a time—to part with her now, and possibly forever, it seemed like death.

I had already taken leave of her on the evening of the preceding day, but now that I was about to enter upon my journey immediately, I could not resist the inclination which increased in ardor as the time of departure drew nearer, to gaze upon her innocent face, once more; once more to seize her fair soft hand, and say "good bye." I hastened to her dwelling. She was at her piano, playing the plaintive air of "*Roy's Wife*," the very tune which of all others I most delight to hear; and she could play too with such enchanting skill—so touching to the heart! As I entered the room she ceased the music but quickly resumed at my request and accompanied the instrument with a voice that breathed all the magic harmony of *Nourmahal*. She sang.

"Fare thee well since thus we must leave me,
"But Oh! let not our parting grieve thee,
"For I will still be thine believe me."

And there was an applicability in these words to my situation, such a suitableness of sentiment to the occasion, that made them sink deep into my heart; and although I cannot say that the music, like *St. Cecelia's*, "drew an Angel down," I will say she sang like an Angel, and wore all the celestial loveliness of one. Could the song never close and her beauty never die, who would ask for a brighter Heaven!

As she finished the strain, she closed the lid of the piano, and turning her beaming face with "bonny blue eyes" upon me, she said "I now have a task for you to perform." "And what is that task?" I enquired. "It is," said she, "a compliance with your promise, made a long time ago, to write an original piece in my *Album*; the evening is favorable for poetry, and I insist upon your writing." At first I thought this was merely intended to divert my mind from the melancholy which she perceived was gathering around it; for I was so far from ever being guilty of writing poetry, that I really could not believe for a moment, that she seriously thought me capable of such perpetration; but in a few moments she took from the book case a neatly bound Album, and spreading it on the table where pen and ink were previously placed, she invited me to the task with an air of solemnity, which could not fail to convince me that the request was made more in earnest than through courtesy. What could I do? I had not the heart to refuse, nor the genius to comply. My brain was as dry "as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." Never did I stand so much in need of mind, or deplore its wants so much as on this occasion. True, the evening was serene and beautiful, and might have warmed the breast that had the least spark of poetic feeling about it; but mine had no dormant energies of this nature to awaken, and neither the kindling influence of fine weather, nor the more inspiring power of Fanny's presence, could remove my constitutional inability to rhyme. To attempt it, I knew very well that the failure would be so completely shameful that I should lose much of her esteem, and yet not to do it must inevitably incur her most serious displeasure. I determined however to risk the attempt; and seating myself by the table, I seized the pen in despair, dipped it in the stand, and turning my eyes upwards, but not in "*fine frenzy rolling*," I began cogitating on what subject I should fix for my fanciful effusion.

I had remained in this attitude but a short time before my musings appeared to be unceremoniously interrupted. The whole family were in busy uproar. The servants were running in every direction, from room to room, all actively engaged in cleaning and decorating the mansion. Some were hanging new damask curtains over the windows—some regulating the glasses on a well loaded sideboard—others replenishing the flower-pots with water and fresh roses, whilst Fanny's youngest sister was fantastically ornamenting a pair of large candlesticks with paper leaves. The Turkey carpet was moved and the floor dry-rubbed—indeed all the preparations usually made for a dancing party were going on, and apparently for that purpose. Presently a servant girl entered the room with a bundle of evergreens, with which she commenced decorating the mantle piece, and then proceeded to a large mirror, that hung on the wall opposite to me in such a position that it reflected to my view the image of Fanny as she lay reclining on the sofa in a thoughtful and pensive manner. Her countenance is frequently tinged with a slight melancholy; but now, it seemed to wear a deep gloom. I certainly had never seen her face so clouded by sadness before; her mind appeared to be abstracted, for she took no notice of what was going on until the servant maid asked her if she designed to have the walls of the parlor festooned with the vines. "Do as you please," she replied, and rising from the sofa she left the room with a tear, as I thought, quivering in her soft blue eye. What was the meaning of all this? I could form no possible conjecture. I enquired of the servant—her words were as a dagger to my heart: "Why, have you not heard," said she "that this is Miss Fanny's wedding night?" I could hear no more; the maid would have proceeded, but my brain reeled, and I fell upon the floor in a state of insensibility. How long I remained in that situation, I know not; but was awkened from it by the entrance of a tall young gentleman of handsome deportment and splendidly attired, with a "broad felicity of face" bespeaking a light mind and a happy heart. It was for his coming that all these preparations were made, for he was my happy rival, who was that very night to be married to the fair Fanny.—Prompted by desperation I flew at the villian's throat. He fled. He was my friend; we were born in the same village, educated at the same school, had been intimate from our boyish days, I wore him in my "heart's core," and not a circumstance had ever transpired until the present occurrence, to weaken the bond of brotherhood that bound us together. Of all my acquaintances, he was the only one to whom I had communicated the secret of my attachment to Fanny. He abused that confidence to supplant me in her affections. And shall I bow in degrading humiliation to the wrong? No—rather let me perish first. Cursed be the coward arm that falters in a just revenge. With imprecations on my rival's head, I fled the habitation.

All idea of my journey was now banished from my mind, my every thought was devoted to revenge; my heart was a furnace of exasperated passions; my very blood boiled for vengeance. Retiring to my room, I whetted my dagger and reloaded my pistol. "I will mar his mirth," said I to myself. "I will burst upon him in the midst of his anticipated heaven, like an unexpected *Albelino*." And let not mistaken piety denounce all human vengeance as unrighteous. The serpent was crushed in the earth because of his guile which converted the bloom of Eden to a wilderness of woe, and so should the demon still be crushed, when forsaking his reptile shape, he assumes the human form, and spreads over the paradise of the heart a wintry desolation. Reader, when you shall love as I have loved, and be supplanted by a wretch calling himself your *friend*, but whose smiles are the very "fiend's arch mock," then will you be ready to exclaim with me "who'l sleep in safety that hath done this wrong?"

I know not how the time passed till nightfall had come on. Dressing myself in apparel suited for the wedding, thither I went, went, sternly determined to "speak daggers" to the bride, and to use them on the treacherous author of my misfortune. The guests had assembled and the nuptial hour was almost arrived; the bride's maid was placing the last flower in the bridal wreath, and as she twined it in the shining curl, I heard her distinctly singing the beautiful lines of Mrs. Hemans,

"Bring flow'rs, bring flow'rs for the bride to wear,
They were born to blush in the shining hair,
She is leaving the scenes of her childish mirth,
She has bid farewell to her father's hearth,
Her place is now by another's side,
Bring flow'rs for the locks of the fair young bride."

The long parlor was splendidly illuminated. The chandelier suspended in the centre threw around a brilliant light which the mirrors augmented by reflection, whilst the warm flushes from the sparkling eyes of the laughing girls added to the blaze and made the room glow with the lustre of the skies, the light of heaven was there. And merriment was there. The young voices, mingling in sprightly conversation, were so many separate tones of melody; and mirth was in all—all was gladness; and to one whose heart had not been rendered impenetrable to joy, it was sweet to look upon the innocent faces and to witness the unaffected vivacity that prevailed. Once I could have enjoyed the scene; but the chord in my bosom that might have vibrated in unison, was now snapped asunder; and amidst all this gairty and joy and beauty, my heart retained its midnight darkness, still brooding over its ruin and nourishing its gloomy wrath. I mixed not with the joyous company, but retiring to the remotest corner of the room, I folded my arms, and waited impatiently the coming of the bridegroom and his bride, where I might take even at the altar of Hymen, that sanguinary vengeance which despair prompted, and my wrongs justified.

They soon came. There was a sudden silence in the hall; I raised my eyes, and beheld the happy couple standing on the floor, their attendants ranged on either side. The whole company passed forward to look upon the fair bride. Never had Fanny appeared so lovely to my eyes as then. A long white veil fell lightly over her forehead like a milk white cloud floating before the evening star; she blushed and the carnation on her cheek shone like the glancing sun beam on the "Hill of Bolologn." Her tresses were darker than the raven's wing—they rolled in glossy curls down her neck and ivory shoulders. Her form was the perfection of human symmetry; she was a statue of Medici animated to life by the warmest, brightest fire of Heaven, exhibiting a constellation of beauty where every charm mingled its light in one unbounded blaze. I gazed upon her, and the recollection of former times came rushing on my soul. I thought of the many evenings I had spent with her in this same hall under happier circumstances; of the many protestations of eternal love exchanged between us as we walked arm in arm, to church of Sabbath mornings, and of the times we have loitered on the banks of a neighboring river, and sitting beneath the umbrageous oaks, would talk of the fair prospect of happiness when we should be united in marriage as we were in affection. Often had she told me in these rambles, that Heaven had designed us for each other, I for her and she for me; and little did I dream that I should ever behold her the bride of another. I could not behold it. A thousand times would I have rather gone with a sprig of rosemary in my fingers to view her in the ruins of death. And here let me beg the reader to forgive my weakness.—Mock not my misery. If you cannot sympathize with the afflicted, let us part. I write for those of softer mould, with more of the "milk of human kindness" in their nature who can feel another's woe, who love to bind the broken spirit, and to pour the balm of consolation into the agonized bosom of despair. There are such; and ye generous few, I thank you in the name of the afflicted whose sorrows you delight to soothe; I thank you in the name of all who have experienced the blight of ruined affection. Cheer them by thy kindness if thou canst, for their hearts have become desolate, and they stand in need of all the consolation to be derived from tenderest sympathies of friendship—the virtuous will ever extend it; the vicious have none to bestow.

But to return to my story. The venerable minister who was to unite the happy couple in wedlock, now assumed his station on the floor, and in a moment all was silence. Whilst he was addressing to them a few prefatory admonitions I suddenly made my way through the crowd and planted myself at my rival's back. I laid my hand upon my dagger—'twas strange my heart began to falter in its steadiness. Then it was that the enormity of the act which I was about to perpetrate, flashed across my mind in all its horror. He still looked like the friend of my youth—to imbrue my hands in his blood—to murder him—it seemed too horrid; I trembled in every joint, and a cold perspiration bedewed my forehead. And yet must he triumph in my ruin—hath he not wronged me—is not vengeance mine, and shall I shrink from the meditated blow? There was a mighty conflict in my bosom, between its gentle impulses and angry passions. But vengeance triumphed. I thought my rival beheld me; and in the look which he bestowed there seemed to be an air of exultation and haughty defiance that reinvigorated my nerve—re-animated my resolvement. Again he seemed before me in all the blackness of his guilt, a perfidious demon, who had mercilessly robbed me of my "life's life." The aged minister proceeded in the marriage ceremony, "if any know a lawful reason why this couple should not be joined in the holy state of matrimony, let them speak." He paused as if for a reply. Now was my time. I touched the bride upon the shoulder: she turned. "Be not alarmed," I cried, "for I meditate no injury to you. O Fanny, when I admired the diamond brightness of your beauty, I did not think your bosom had the diamond's hardness too"—I could say no more; utterance forsook me; and in the frenzy of despair, twisting my fingers in the locks of the bewildered bridegroom, at one convulsive effort I felled him on the floor, and planted my knee upon his breast. The whole company were petrified to marble.—Before they could sufficiently recover from their panic, to render assistance to the imploring victim at my feet, I snatched my pistol from the belt and cocked it at his throbbing temple. At this moment the fair Fanny caught me by the hand and giving it a gentle and affectionate pressure, she said, "come, come, are you not going to write in my album? It has been almost an hour since you sat down for that purpose."—"Write in your album fair creature," said I, why yes. I will write in your album;" and so saying I aroused from the reverie into which I had fallen from the time I took my seat by the table, and was much relieved on finding that the above dreadful circumstances existed only in a dream of imagination. Again I dipped my pen in the stand and having nothing poetic about me, I penned the above. The stage horn summoned me as I finished, and I just had time to print on Fanny's lip the *Parting Kiss*.

A Shrewd Boy.—Judge T. travelling in one of the Northern counties, met a boy with whom he entered into conversation, and was much amused with the shrewdness of the boy's remarks. On being asked what trade he intended to learn, the boy hesitated a little and then answered, that of all trades he should like to be an executor. 'An executor,' said the Judge, 'why an executor?' 'Because,' replied the boy 'formerly our family were very bad off, but ever since father was made an executor, we have wanted for nothing.'

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just received from the Northern Cities, a complete assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches,
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.

with watch materials of all kinds.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 40tf

N. B. We expect in a short time a general assortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated Candlesticks, Castors and Riding Whips,** all of which will be sold on good terms.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Store of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains. W. F. A.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living 7 miles above Concord, on the old stage road, on the first of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, left eye out and blaze in her forhead and marked with the saddle a good deal. Any person taking up said Mare and giving me information of the same shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

MICHAEL WALTER.
June 14, 1838. 41tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to come forward and pay before or during the next Court. In my absence Mr. A. Boyard will attend to my business at my store. W. F. ALEXANDER.
June 10, 1838. 93-tf

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. T. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, any made in this section of country.

☞REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

Wanted,

2 or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers. To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 96tf

Notice!!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH*. We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
April 11, 1838. 93tf

Wrapping Paper.

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837. 69tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD HILL.
Dec. 6, 1836. 22tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patent Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 20th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would occasionally heal over and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very bad. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. No cure would have been made much sooner, if I had strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, which caused much exercise, and very imprudently used the bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have worked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOM.